NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
At No. 61 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

SECTIONAL PREFERENCES—NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Some of the western journals friendly to the nomination of General Harrison, appear dissatisfied with the declaration made in the Bee a few weeks since, that "the South will name the next president." The Cincinnati Whig, and Cincinnati Republican, both are madvert upon this expression, done in a friendly and courteous—the other in a severe and querulous spirit. Both journals have misapprehended us. We wish it to be understood. The states of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi, hold, in our opinion, the balance of power. The northern and western states will cast nearly the same electoral vote be the whig candidate who he may. The question then, is, which candidate is most likely to obtain the vote of the states above enumerated. On this subject there can be no doubt.

Should the convention nominate Gen. Harrison the prominent men of the whig party, and the whig press in the south, so far as we are able to judge, will abide by that decision. But will they be able to arouse the southern whigs to a bold and spirited effort in the cause? The great mass of southern whigs have set their hearts upon Mr. Clay—the *politicians*, if you please, go for any candidate. In the contest to come we have not so much to contend against the popularity of Mr. Van Buren, as the apathy of our own friends. The whigs have the strength, and they will make it appear, if a candidate to their liking is presented to them.

The Cincinnati Whig says, that "the whigs of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and Louisiana will go for the candidate, be he who he may—else they are not of the whig party, he wots of." From this remark, we infer that the party he wots of in the west, north, and east, will go for the candidate, "be he who he may." We rejoice to hear the Whig say so, and could it infuse its spirit of courtesy and candor into other members of the Harrison press, there would be no question of the accuracy of the assertion. Taking it then, for granted, that the whole whig party, all over the Union, will stand shoulder to shoulder in the presidential campaign, and "fight the good fight" with energy for any candidate—thus rendering the success of our cause certain, the question follows—who should he be? We say, Henry Clay; the Cincinnati press say General Harrison, and the Boston papers say Mr Webster. Who is right? To decide this, the wishes of the whole party should be ascertained. Let us examine this point.

In the west Mr. Clay divides the whig voice with General Harrison, in the east with Mr. Webster—whilst in several of the middle states each has his respective supporters. It is a question if Mr. Clay is not as popular as either of the candidates in any of the states. In Massachusetts and Ohio he is thought, by a great many, to be as strong as Mr. Webster, or Gen Harrison, and there is not a single state in the whole union in which he has not ardent supporters and influential friends. The cause, therefore, cannot lose in his hands any where. Now in the south, aye, *in every slave state*, Missouri perhaps excepted, neither General Harrison or Mr. Webster, nor both together, have half the popularity Mr. Clay enjoys. We commend this view of the question to the candid consideration of the editor of the Whig. Can he point out a whig state in the west, north, east, or among the middle states, in which the nomination of Mr. Clay would not be acceptable to a large, very large number of the party? Can he point out a southern state in which his rejection by the convention would not reduce the whig party almost to despondency? In every division of the Union are not Mr. Clay's pretensions backed by a portion of the press, and a large mass of the citizens; in the south has either Mr. Webster or Gen. Harrison been taken up by the press, the people, or any of the legislatures or conventions? Will not Mr Clay's nomination be hailed with enthusiasm in every where, even by a large portion of the whigs of Ohio, Gen'l Harrison's own state? Will not his rejection fall like a millstone upon the hopes of the party in the south and southwest? We put these questions to the Whig in the friendliest spirit—for we regard him as a colaborer in the great cause, and one with whom we must act, or one who must act with us, as the party will soon decide. We assure the Whig that he will find us as zealous, if not as efficient, in General Harrison's behalf, should he be nominated, as the Whig will be for Mr. Clay, should the convention's selection fall on that gentleman.

The Republican scouts at the idea of the legislatures, appointing delegates to the convention. He thinks that nothing short of a convocation of the people should appoint them. The whigs of the south would resort to conventions if there was any question of the relative popularity of the candidates. Both Harrison and Webster men, in the south, if there is any do not complain of the method adopted,—we frankly thinkit fair for the people of Ohio to select a. Against the adoption of the system above mentioned has been a single voice raised here. There is not a fiter opposed to the selection. There can be no reason for resorting to a state convention to settle doubts where none exist. Even if doubts did exist, the Republican should not take it unkindly if the people of Louisiana thought fit to settle them amongst themselves, without consulting a Cincinnati editor as to the *modus operandi*.

But the Republican says the confidential friends of general Harrison have determined not to acquiesce in the decision of the convention, unless the members are chosen from other states as those of Ohio were chosen. If general Harrison's confidential friends think to dictate to the various states on this subject, "they imagine a vain thing." We are perfectly willing for Ohio to choose her delegates in any manner she may think fit, but as that state did not consult Louisiana upon the subject, she should hardly complain that Louisiana has not consulted her. Let every state have her self represented in her own way. No one has a right to complain but the people of those states, and if they are satisfied, grumblers must take it out in grumbling.

For fear of further misapprehension, we here state that we are for Mr. Clay, until the convention meets, and then we are for, the nominee of the convention. And what is more, we do not intend to squabble about the method of appointing delegates. We leave each state to attend to its own interests in that matter.—These doubts and murmurs, this fretful and impatient mood of the Harrison press, while they substantiate the probability of Mr. Clay's becoming the nominee of a majority of the convention, argue in the journal that displays them, more of the discontented and prejudiced partizan, than the fearless and honest patriot.

GENERAL JACKSON was at Nashville on the 17th, looking, says the Banner, remarkably well.

☞ The official majority of Parmenter (tory), in the Middlesex district, Mass. is ascertained to be nine.

MAIL TO KEY WEST.—The regular monthly mail from Charleston to Key West has been discontinued, after having been established many years. The New York Times complains, and justly too, of this new innovation of the "sainted Amos." He says "a place from which intelligence is of the utmost importance to the commercial community of our northern cities, is thus cut off from all regular communication with the northern cities, for although the department professes to send two mails per month, to the island from New York, (whenever the contractor chooses to despatch a vessel) yet none are received from it." Under the ridiculous system now adopted, a letter must travel from St. Augustine, Mobile, and New Orleans all the way to New York, before it can obtain regular transmission to Key West. This is an evil that will be seriously felt by those of our merchants here who have commercial transactions with the latter port. Individual enterprise will, we trust, ere long, supply the deficiency which the neglect of the post office department has occasioned.

STATE BANK OF MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Free Press mentions that Mr. Norton, cashier of the Michigan bank, has returned home from New York having made arrangements at the east which would enable the bank to resume in a short time.

TWO ALBINOS, white children born of black parents, who were first discovered on the Isthmus of Darien, are shortly to be exhibited in New York. They are the only real Albinos ever seen in America, says the star.

OHIONOCE.—The Madisonian says that on the evening the result of the Connecticut election was received in Washington, the marine band serenaded the president, and the first piece of music they performed, was *home, sweet home.*

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat Native struck a log some few days since, a few miles above Vincennes, and sank. No lives lost.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The legislature of this state have adjourned till the 1st Jan. 1840. The secret session related to the defence of Boston harbor. The house unanimously placed at the disposal of governor Everett $250,000 for the purpose indicated, in case they should be danger of invasion.

A MAD DOG was killed in Baltimore, after having bitten a number of other dogs.

MURDER.—The Ouachita Standard of the 5th mentions the murder of Mr. Wm. H. Huey of that parish, on the 6th inst. by a negro man belonging to him. The negro had run away, but being apprehended, his master was preparing to chastise him, when he broke loose, and his master followed in pursuit. Some minutes afterwards his wife hearing Mr. Huey cry for help, she, together with her sister, started out to see what had become of him. They found him after considerable search, lying near a sapling, his skull fractured in two places, had a pine lying near him stained with blood. He was not quite dead, though speechless. He expired in a few minutes. The murderer has not yet been captured.

THE LIVERPOOL was spoken when 12 days out from New York, in long. 20°. The GREAT WESTERN was spoken by the ship Nicholas Biddle on the 9th March, in lat. 50, long. 17 30 about two days sail from Bristol, which post she may be expected to have reached after 14 days passage.

CARABOBO ALLAY is drawing crowded houses in Natchez.

(From our Special Correspondent.)
New-York, April 13th, 1839.

The non-arrival of the Great Western, now due five days, has given rise to conjectures, and in some instances apprehension. If she has not been detained, there is much reason to fear some accident may have befallen her. That she would not be kept at Bristol beyond the 22d of March, her regular fixed day for sailing, was most positively asserted by her agents in this city, and it is said, they were authorised to make such assurance by her owners, in consequence of a great loss of passengers on a former voyage, by having been detained in port, contrary to the pledges made to the public. If she has been detained, the question is, by whom? and for what reason or purpose? On this point, there are various conjectures; among the most ridiculous of those conjectures, one is, that she has been kept by the British government, until the arrival of the steam ship Liverpool, which sailed from this city on the 9th of March, for the purpose of ascertaining what has been done by congress, in relation to the Maine boundary question; and these same quidnuncs apprehend that the proceedings in congress may be the cause of Great Britain sending a squadron on our coast to watch the movements and operations in Maine.

The last anti-ministerial British papers are warlike, and full of abuse against the ministry for temporising with the United States on Canada affairs. Their editors will be greatly increased by the Maine boundary question; and while I cannot believe a word about war, I am not without fears that the British money market will be so affected as to depreciate the price of American stocks and other securities now held in England, and consequently that it may reach us sooner than many anticipate, and possibly very injuriously.

Every movement in that country indicates that the *ons* intend to assail the *ins* furiously on the subject of American affairs. This has been my impression for months past, and it is in a great measure confirmed, by the editorial articles which appear in the opposition papers. It is this, which creates great doubt and uncertainty in the minds of capitalists and business men in all the northern cities. It is this, which seems to have created, for the present, not only a stagnation in monied operations, but almost a total stoppage of trade in this city; for there is nothing doing, and prices of every description of American produce are merely *nominal*. Quotations, therefore, are of no value, nor will they be, until we receive news from abroad.

My time has been exclusively occupied for some days with the city charter election, which has resulted in the complete, and most unexpected defeat of the whig party. Until the second day of the contest, the whigs entertained no apprehensions, although the morning of the first day presented such a scene, as no man has ever before witnessed in the United States.

The city is divided into seventeen wards. During the night preceding the commencement of the election, the locofocos paraded the streets with martial music, etc. In the ward in which I reside, and some of the other wards, the polls were taken possession of, by a set of common vagabonds, at the dawn of day, and by them kept possession of until the sun set. Every species of outrage was practised by these men, upon decent citizens, in so much that not one third of them were permitted to vote. On the next morning, the mayor, at six o'clock, sent about one hundred police officers to this single poll, who found these same, or similar characters, still in possession, nor could they be removed without much bloodshed. The third day the police officers, at the same poll, were increased in number to about two hundred, but all they could do was to prevent riots. The great mass of respectable and peaceable citizens preferred losing their vote to enter into the necessary contest to exercise it. Some parts of the time, there would be at a single poll from one to 3,000 persons. The same practices, in a greater or less degree, prevailed throughout the city, and in all the contested wards the outrages were most insultingly disgraceful. In a future letter, I will refer to its probable effect. The *state*, however, is whig, and is sound to the core, with or *without* the city of New-York.

THE EXAMINER.

☞ J. R. HOLLAND, U. S. Marshal for the eastern district of Louisiana, left the city on Saturday last, in a very mysterious manner. There are many reports in circulation as to the cause of his sudden disappearance, some of a very painful character—all, however, implicate him largely, as *defaulter* to the general government. There seems to be no doubt as to his indebtedness both to the government and to individuals for whom he has collected considerable amounts as marshal. We forbear further comments for the present.

AMERICA VESPUCCI.

This lady has now begun in New-Orleans for some days, and many of our most respectable citizens have called upon her, and tendered those courtesies to which her peculiar position and the high testimonials of her accomplishments and distinguished excellence entitle her.

Her claims upon the consideration of Americans are of an extraordinary character. Besides being the lineal descendant of the great navigator, whose fame is as enduring as the continent which bears his name, she is an exile in the cause of liberal opinions—and a woman. The people of the United States have displayed great zeal in promoting the fortunes of such persons as had suffered in the revolutions of Poland, of Greece and other countries, they are now called upon to contribute to the comfort and independence of a female virgin from her ancestral home by the relentless hand of despotic tyranny, a wanderer in the land which derived its name from the same baptismal font as herself. She seeks a home where her ancestors found a home for untold millions.

The unchartitable may attempt to conceal their coldness to the impulses of a noble sympathy, by affecting to doubt the authenticity of her claims to so high a lineage; but who would not rather suffer from a delusion so gratifying to the bosom of an American, than hazard the deep sin of unjustly depriving the fair Florentine of all that persecution has left her? But if it is possible for a foreigner to establish her claims to any thing, not in the personal knowledge of American citizens, the title of our distinguished visiter to be the descendant of Amerigo Vespucci cannot be disputed.—Among those who have endorsed her pretensions is no less a personage than the Queen of the French; and the senate of the United States, after a careful examination of the documents relating to the subject, have vouched her genealogy to the people of this Union—We allude to these facts because we know that a distrust of foreign pretensions has arisen amongst us from frequent impositions; and in recommending the subject of these remarks to the care and kind offices of the citizens of New-Orleans, we deem it proper to say, that it is not attempted to sport with their credulity.—For the satisfaction of those who may not have seen the report of the committee of the U S senate, we append that document, with the hope that the generosity of Americans is not restricted to the *male* applicants upon their bounty.

REPORT.

In the senate the committee on public lands, to which was referred so much of the petition of America Vespucci as relates to a grant of land, beg leave to report.

That, conceiving it to be their duty to verify the facts upon which the application was founded, they have examined a voluminous mass of documentary evidence, and find the statements of the memorial to be fully sustained. They have seen the authentic certificates of baptism, through many generations, of the Vespucci family in Florence, which attest the lineage and descent of the memorialist. They have read the highly favorable and complimentary letter of the queen of the French, through her secretary, to the petitioner. They have read the letter to her of the king of the French, through the minister of the interior, subscribing for a work for the king, of which she is the author, and have also read the permission of the French minister of the marine, for her to sail in a French national vessel. The committee have also had before them her credentials from the minister of Tuscany, in France, and many other papers of high character and authenticity in her favor. They have also witnessed her own personal deportment here, and the manner in which she has been received by the French legation, which, added to other testimonials, leave not a doubt of the identity of the memorialist, and the truth of her representations.

After the lapse, then, of more than three centuries, a descendant of the celebrated Americus Vespucius is among us. This heroic navigator, before, and also after the decease of the fitful Columbus, landed upon the shores of the new world, among the most cruel and scientific of those who succeeded the great and persecuted Columbus in the discovery of this continent. A descriptive narrating of his several voyages was written and published by Americus, and Europe baptized with his name this mighty continent. His name can never now be abandoned. It is the name of our beloved country. It is associated with all the glories of the past and the still brighter hopes of the future. It is written upon our national constitution, and engraven upon the heart of every true American. Under this name we have succeeded in two struggles with the most formidable power in Europe, and have so wonderfully augmented in population, that should the same ratio of increase continue for the future, the close of this century will find within our limits more than one hundred millions of people, and more than five millions within the single valley of the Mississippi. In reflecting, then, with glory upon the name of American, can we forget the great navigator from whom we derived this splendor of earthly title? A descendant or American is now here; a young, interesting, dignified, and accomplished lady, with a mind of the highest intellectual cultivation, and a bearing with it that our own enthusiasm in the cause of American and of human liberty, as he feels that the name she bears is a prouder title than any that earthly monarchs can bestow, and she dares here asking of us a small corner of American soil where she may pass the remainder of her days in that the land of her ancestors. Sold from her native land, separated forever from her family and friends, a stranger, without a country and without a home, expelled from her native Italy for the avowal and maintenance of opinions dear to her, to free institutions, and an asylum sought for the establishment of her country's freedom. That such indeed worthy of the name of American; that her heart is indeed imbued with American principles and a sincere love of human liberty, is proved, in her case, by toils, and perils, and sacrifices, worthy of the proudest days of antiquity, when the Roman and the Spartan matron were ever ready to surrender life itself in their country's service.

The petitioner desires the donation to her of a small tract of land by congress. With every feeling of respect and kindness for the memorialist, a majority of the committee deem it inexpedient for the government to make the grant. They think such a grant without a precedent, and that it would violate the spirit of those contracts by which the public domain was ceded to the United States. It is the unanimous and anxious desire of the committee that the petitioner should receive all the benefits and recognition that this government can bestow. What this government cannot do is within the power of the American people. They feel at least an equal pride and glory with us in the name of America. Throughout our wide extended country, among all classes, this feeling it universal, and in the humblest cottage the poorest American feels that the name of his beloved country, is a prouder title than any that adorns the monarchs brow, and that he has no other property, this name, with all its great and glorious associations with the past and hopes for the future, is an all-sufficient heritage to transmit to his children. This generous, patriotic, and enlightened people will take into their own hands the case of Americus Vespucci. They will procure for her that home which she desires among us. They will do all that congress is forbidden to do, and infinitely more than she asks or desires, and demonstrate to the world that the name of America, our country's name, is dear to us all, and shall be honored, respected, and cherished in the person of the interesting exile from whose ancestor we derive the great and glorious title.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The English mail packet Roseway, arrived at Boston from England via Halifax, on the 12th inst., bringing London papers of the 7th and Falmouth of the 6th March, and containing intelligence two days later than that brought by the Mooesgathela at Philadelphia.

We very full and satisfactory statement of the proceedings in Maine relative to the boundary, appears to have been published in the London papers. Nothing official appears to have been published. The Falmouth Express of the 9th contains the following article.

"*Hostilities with the United States.*—From intelligence received from North America, there appears to be a serious prospect—if the reports be well founded—of immediate hostilities with the United States, on the question of the north western boundary of New Brunswick.

A contract had been made by the British government with S. Cunard for the conveyance of the mails from England to Halifax, and from Halifax to Boston, and also from Halifax by Pictou to Quebec, twice a month for the sum of £55,000 sterling per annum. The contract is for seven years.

The first boat is to leave Liverpool May, 1840. The boats from Halifax to Boston and from Pictou to Quebec, to run as long as the navigation continues open between the two latter ports, are to be of 150 horse power. The boat from Liverpool to Halifax 300 horse power. To carry these arrangements into effect, it is assumed that seven or eight boats will be required. Mr. Cunard intends that the boats shall be built in Scotland. A letter received in Halifax, stating these facts, recommends that there shall be no delay in building the long talked of hotel at Halifax. This arrangement will be of the utmost importance to Halifax, and will also be of great advantage to us in Boston.

The Prince de Joinville had arrived at Brest from the Gulf of Mexico, where he was joined by his three brothers, and proceeded with them to Paris.

The news from Spain is as unsatisfactory and inexplicable as ever.

It is supposed from the complexion of the accounts from France that the elections would result so unfavorably to the ministry that a resignation would be the consequence.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 27. A treaty of commerce between the Netherlands and the United States of North America has been concluded on terms advantageous to both parties. The duration of the treaty is for 10 years.

PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

"A very beautiful, spirited and, as we learn, faithful *line engraving*, representing the youthful monarch of England, has been politely presented us by Mr. ALLEN of the office of the Gas-light Company. It was engraved for the New York Albion by A. Dick from a picture of her majesty by E. T. Parris, Esq. historical painter to Queen Adelaide. As an engraving it is exceedingly bold and rich; the countenance of Victoria is highly expressive, and displays a mixture of sweetness and decision in accordance with the reported traits in the character of the young queen—The shading and back ground are exquisitely managed, so as to throw the countenance of the queen into full relief. In short we have rarely beheld a finer engraving.

Subscribers to the Albion may obtain copies of this portait by application at Mr. Allen's office in Bank Place.

☞ We are happy to have it in our power to contradict the report in yesterday's Bee, of the death of two young men, clerks, at the fire which occurred on Friday last, in Messrs. Sinclair & Co's establishment. We have received a communication from the gentlemen, in which they request us to announce that they escaped without injury, though with the greatest difficulty, saving nothing but their sleeping apparel.

Shipwrecks.—The schooner Lenity, Somers, from Philadelphia, bound to Wilmington, N. C. having on board an assorted cargo, went on shore on the 31st ult. about 35 miles N. of Cape Hatteras; having previously lost or thrown overboard from the deck a mail car, and several other articles. Crew all saved, some of whom have arrived here, and upon that a sale of the wreck and cargo will take place on the 19th inst.

From the same source we learn that the schooners Henry, from New York, bound to Virginia, and an eastern schooner, with a cargo of nails, were cast away same day, a short distance from the Lenity.

Norfolk Beacon.

MARRIED—On Wednesday the 17th inst. at the residence of Louis Bringier, esq. surveyor general of the state of Louisiana, by the Rev'd Mr. Clapp, Mr. JOSEPH E. P. GRAHAM, of the U. S. army, to Mrs. MYRA CLARK WHITNEY, only daughter of the late Daniel Clark, esq. of this city.

DIED—On the 21st inst. FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, youngest son of Joseph A. and Sarah Burelli, aged 7 years and 21 days.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

DAILY REPORT.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, April 23, 1839

An increased confidence pervades the commercial circles, occasioned by the more favorable accounts from Europe, brought by the Philadelphia packet. The sales since our last report show a great amount to full 10,000 bales, and in some cases at an advance of ½c. On our last quotations, which should be followed for Louisiana and Mississippi good and fine, 12@13c good ord. 10@11c fair, 13@14c middling, 14@14½ ordinary. Last sale

PORK.—We have no alteration in our quotations of pork mess 8@8½ prime 6½@7 prime ord. 6@6½ prime O. 6@6½ port prime 5@5½. The demand is fair for small lots at those prices, especially for mess pork.

LARD.—Common first at our former prices, 10@11, at which rates were made yesterday. The arrivals are light and the article rather scarce in market.

BACON.—We hear of no large sales, and none at reduction in prices. We continue our quotations 5@6c for shoulders 6@7c for hams.

SUGAR.—The demand for sugar has improved, of late and considerable sales of 600@700 hhds have been made.

FLOUR.—Since last Saturday continues firm at the full quotations, viz—$6 75@7. Yesterday's sales ranged from 6 62½@7, the price depending much upon the brand, the quality of the bagging, etc. Sales yesterday morning on the levee at 6¾, and from store we now raise rates of 600 barrels, principally at 6¾@6 87½.

WHISKEY.—The supply and demand both continue fair at former quotations—24@25c for rectified.

BAGGING & ROPE.—Bagging good, and bales are effected at 22c for hogging and 9@10 for rope. Twine 15@16c.

GRAIN.—Corn is firm, with a tendency to a raise. Sales yesterday at 70@72c for prime parcels, and 68@70 for ordinary to fair. Oats 50@55c, and such are should have been made yesterday at 60@62½.

OATS.—We reduce the quotation to 50@55c, and shall.

BRAN.—Western 1@1½ per 100.

EXPORTS.

Per Bayou—Per ship Josiah—1,000 bbls flour, 2,215 bales cotton, 25 bbls tobacco.

Per Texas—Per ship Ceres—1282 bales cotton.

Philadelphia—Per ship Italy—161 bales cotton, 220 bbls pork, 20 bbls lard, 30 casks tobacco, 6,055 sacks corn, and bees wax, and 6,000 staves and 50 hhd staves.

Gibraltar—Per brig Amelia Malgarna—602 bbls flour, 3040 staves.

Boston—Per brig Commander—1,286 bbls flour, 300 do pork, 2 bbls 33 sacks wheat, 1 hhd bacon, 250 pigs lead, 2 bbls 27 bags do, and 100 sacks corn.

New York—Per ship Eagle—161 bbls sugar, 10 bbls molasses.

Charleston—Per schr Mirror—440 bbls flour, 100 do pork.

Kingston, Jam.—Per schr Kit—211 bbls flour, 325 lbs bacon, 5 bbls corn meal, 6 hhd corn beef, 1 hhd spirits turpentine.

Matanzas—Per schr Emily—100 bbls flour, 41 bbls do superfine, 20 do bacon, 38 bbls pork.

IMPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Decatur—15 casks wine and 1700 bushels potatoes.

Philadelphia—Per barque Mexico—Asst order.

New York—Per brig Sabina—10,000 fl cotton canvas, 40 bales hay, and pigs lead.

Per ship Prince—Per schr Delos—661 bags coffee and 3 bbls do.

Apalachicola—Per schr Curlew—11 bales cotton, 22 m feet lumber.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Splendid from Maysville—113 pcs bagging, 40 coils rope, 5 anchors, 7 casks bacon, 30 do lard, 50 do tobacco, 6 do whiskey, 30 do bale rope, 30 hhds do tobacco, 70 coils cable rope, 30 hhds do tobacco, 9 do do, 9 casks bacon, 10 do do, 10 do lard.

Per steamboat Wheeling from Pittsburgh—Mdse consigned to Kirkman, Abercrombie & co; J C Hamilton & co; Hamilton & Shoenberger, Wm Bruce, Watt & co, H A Rivardi & co, Hoge, Wilson & co, J F Darcantel & co.

Per steamboat Westchester from Cincinnati—439 bbls pork, 50 bbls flour, 60 pcs bagging, 35 coils rope, 13 bales cotton, 15 bbls whiskey, 4 do lard, 4 do beef, Carman & Mc Mahon, 46 bbls do, C E Stephens.

Per steamboat Wm Penn from Louisville—192 pcs bagging, 4 coils rope, 6 bales bed cords, 1 do bolting cloth, 2 do cotton batting, 5 do assorted, 5 do cotton yarn, 5 bbls do, 12 bbls whiskey and stainless to W & Ferguson, 111 sacks corn, and sundry articles to sundry.

Per steamboat New Albany from Louisville—45 pcs bagging, 100 coils rope, W M Beer, 75 bbls flour, 129 bbls do, 325 sacks meal, 6 do do, 3 do hominy, 4 do do, 100 bbls lard and sperm oil, 225 sacks corn, 50 do oats, 50 do potatoes, 50 do wheat, 2 Stannard & co, 3 bbls whiskey, 5 do cornmeal, 5 do oats, Burton & Dickens.

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Per steamboat Louisiana from Louisville—45 pcs bagging, 100 coils rope, W M Beer, 75 bbls flour, 129 bbls do, 325 sacks meal, 6 do do, 3 do hominy, 4 do do, 100 bbls lard and sperm oil, 225 sacks corn, 50 do oats, 50 do potatoes, 50 do wheat, 2 Stannard & co, 3 bbls whiskey and stainless to sundry, 5 do cornmeal, 5 do oats, Burton & Dickens.

Per steamboat Tuscaloosa from Louisville—92 pcs bagging, 2 coils rope, Conner & Bradley, 7 casks bacon Sloan & Bragg, 30 do tobacco each Church, Lodge & co, 10 do do, 9 casks bacon, to order, 9 do lard.

Per steamboat Caledonia from Pittsburgh—Mdse consigned to Kirkman, Abercrombie & co; J C Hamilton & co, Hamilton & Shoenberger, Wm Bruce, Watt & co, H A Rivardi & co, Hoge, Wilson & co, J F Darcantel & co.

Per steamboat Westchester from Cincinnati—439 bbls pork, 50 bbls flour, 60 pcs bagging, 35 coils rope, 13 bales cotton, 15 bbls whiskey, 4 do lard, 4 do beef, Carman & Mc Mahon, 46 bbls do, C E Stephens.

Per steamboat Wm Penn from Louisville—192 pcs bagging, 4 coils rope, 6 bales bed cords, 1 do bolting cloth, 2 do cotton batting, 5 do assorted, 5 do cotton yarn, 5 bbls do, 12 bbls whiskey and stainless to W & Ferguson, 111 sacks corn, and sundry articles to sundry.

Per steamboat New Albany from Louisville—45 pcs bagging, 100 coils rope, W M Beer, 75 bbls flour, 129 bbls do, 325 sacks meal, 6 do do, 3 do hominy, 4 do do, 100 bbls lard and sperm oil, 225 sacks corn, 50 do oats, 50 do potatoes, 50 do wheat, 2 Stannard & co, 3 bbls whiskey and stainless to sundry, 5 do cornmeal, 5 do oats, Burton & Dickens.

Per steamboat Louisiana from Louisville—92 pcs bagging, 2 coils rope, Conner & Bradley, 7 casks bacon Sloan & Bragg, 30 do tobacco each Church, Lodge & co, 10 do do, 9 casks bacon, to order, 9 do lard.

Per steamboat Tuscaloosa from Louisville—92 pcs bagging, 2 coils rope, Conner & Bradley, 7 casks bacon Sloan & Bragg, 30 do tobacco each Church, Lodge & co, 10 do do, 9 casks bacon, to order, 9 do lard.

Shipwrecks.—The schooner Lenity, Somers, from Philadelphia, bound to Wilmington, N. C. having on board an assorted cargo, went on shore on the 31st ult. about 35 miles N. of Cape Hatteras; having previously lost or thrown overboard from the deck a mail car, and several other articles. Crew all saved, some of whom have arrived here, and upon that a sale of the wreck and cargo will take place on the 19th inst.

From the same source we learn that the schooners Henry, from New York, bound to Virginia, and an eastern schooner, with a cargo of nails, were cast away same day, a short distance from the Lenity.

Norfolk Beacon.

MARRIED—On Wednesday the 17th inst. at the residence of Louis Bringier, esq. surveyor general of the state of Louisiana, by the Rev'd Mr. Clapp, Mr. JOSEPH E. P. GRAHAM, of the U. S. army, to Mrs. MYRA CLARK WHITNEY, only daughter of the late Daniel Clark, esq. of this city.

DIED—On the 21st inst. FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, youngest son of Joseph A. and Sarah Burelli, aged 7 years and 21 days.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

DAILY REPORT.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, April 23, 1839

An increased confidence pervades the commercial circles, occasioned by the more favorable accounts from Europe, brought by the Philadelphia packet. The sales since our last report show a great amount to full 10,000 bales, and in some cases at an advance of ½c. On our last quotations, which should be followed for Louisiana and Mississippi good and fine, 12@13c good ord. 10@11c fair, 13@14c middling, 14@14½ ordinary. Last sale

PORK.—We have no alteration in our quotations of pork mess 8@8½ prime 6½@7 prime ord. 6@6½ prime O. 6@6½ port prime 5@5½. The demand is fair for small lots at those prices, especially for mess pork.

LARD.—Common first at our former prices, 10@11, at which rates were made yesterday. The arrivals are light and the article rather scarce in market.

BACON.—We hear of no large sales, and none at reduction in prices. We continue our quotations 5@6c for shoulders 6@7c for hams.

SUGAR.—The demand for sugar has improved, of late and considerable sales of 600@700 hhds have been made.

FLOUR.—Since last Saturday continues firm at the full quotations, viz—$6 75@7. Yesterday's sales ranged from 6 62½@7, the price depending much upon the brand, the quality of the bagging, etc. Sales yesterday morning on the levee at 6¾, and from store we now raise rates of 600 barrels, principally at 6¾@6 87½.

WHISKEY.—The supply and demand both continue fair at former quotations—24@25c for rectified.

BAGGING & ROPE.—Bagging good, and bales are effected at 22c for hogging and 9@10 for rope. Twine 15@16c.

GRAIN.—Corn is firm, with a tendency to a raise. Sales yesterday at 70@72c for prime parcels, and 68@70 for ordinary to fair. Oats 50@55c, and such are should have been made yesterday at 60@62½.

OATS.—We reduce the quotation to 50@55c, and shall.

BRAN.—Western 1@1½ per 100.

EXPORTS.

Per Bayou—Per ship Josiah—1,000 bbls flour, 2,215 bales cotton, 25 bbls tobacco.

Per Texas—Per ship Ceres—1282 bales cotton.

Philadelphia—Per ship Italy—161 bales cotton, 220 bbls pork, 20 bbls lard, 30 casks tobacco, 6,055 sacks corn, and bees wax, and 6,000 staves and 50 hhd staves.

Gibraltar—Per brig Amelia Malgarna—602 bbls flour, 3040 staves.

Boston—Per brig Commander—1,286 bbls flour, 300 do pork, 2 bbls 33 sacks wheat, 1 hhd bacon, 250 pigs lead, 2 bbls 27 bags do, and 100 sacks corn.

New York—Per ship Eagle—161 bbls sugar, 10 bbls molasses.

Charleston—Per schr Mirror—440 bbls flour, 100 do pork.

Kingston, Jam.—Per schr Kit—211 bbls flour, 325 lbs bacon, 5 bbls corn meal, 6 hhd corn beef, 1 hhd spirits turpentine.

Matanzas—Per schr Emily—100 bbls flour, 41 bbls do superfine, 20 do bacon, 38 bbls pork.

IMPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Decatur—15 casks wine and 1700 bushels potatoes.

Philadelphia—Per barque Mexico—Asst order.

New York—Per brig Sabina—10,000 fl cotton canvas, 40 bales hay, and pigs lead.

Per ship Prince—Per schr Delos—661 bags coffee and 3 bbls do.

Apalachicola—Per schr Curlew—11 bales cotton, 22 m feet lumber.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Splendid from Maysville—113 pcs bagging, 40 coils rope, Conner & Bradley, 7 casks bacon Sloan & Bragg, 30 do tobacco each Church, Lodge & co, 10 do do, 9 casks bacon, to order, 9 do lard.

Per steamboat Wheeling from Pittsburgh—Mdse consigned to Kirkman, Abercrombie & co; J C Hamilton & co, Hamilton & Shoenberger, Wm Bruce, Watt & co, H A Rivardi & co, Hoge, Wilson & co, J F Darcantel & co.

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LATEST DATES.

New York	April 14, Mexico	May 25
Boston	April 14, Liverpool	Mar 9
Philadelphia	April 13, London	Mar 7
Washington	April 14, Havre	April 6
Baltimore	April 15, Paris	Feb 28
Charleston	April 13, Bremen	April 6
New Orleans	April 9, Havana	April 6
Do pilot	April 21, Boston	April 12

SALES AT AUCTION.

By J. E. BLACHE.

WILL be sold this day, the 23 inst. at half past 4 o'clock, p. m. on the Levee opposite the Mint, the following articles, landing from the barque Petite Susanne from Bordeaux:

12 casks St. Estephe and St. Julien claret,
16 do Chateau Margaux and Chateau Lafitte,
16 do do Larose and haut brion,
12 do do Meuton and Lavielle.

Also—A quantity of white wine, in barrels, of first quality; and claret wine in boxes, &c.

Terms at sale. a23

By J. B. BLACHE.

WILL be sold, on Saturday, the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, A M, in Canal street, between Magazine and Levee streets

10 half pipes Sicily Madeira wine,
50 tierces do do do,
60 quarters do do do.

The whole entitled to debenture.
Terms at sale. a23

By J. B. BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 30th inst. at half past 4 o'clock, P. M. in Elysian Field street, opposite the Ponchartrain, railroad depot, between Levee and Victoria streets, 17 wagons belonging to the United States of America, Planters and others then can see before day of sale.

Terms—Cash. a23

By HEWLETT & CENAS.

Sale Damaged Cotton.

WILL be sold on Thursday morning, 25th inst. at 5 o'clock, at the Levee Steam Cotton Press, 98 BALES DAMAGED COTTON.

Sold for account of whom it may concern.

Terms—Cash. a23

By J. LEVY.

WILL be sold at half past 4 o'clock on Tuesday next, the 23d instant, on the Levee, opposite the Triangle Buildings, the following articles now landing from on board the schooner Rachel from Vera Cruz.

326 bales North Carolina tar,
20 do winter strained sperm oil,
27 quintals New Haven